

ciated with definite localities and communities. Twelve species of aquatic insects are reported for the first time for the state of Utah.

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### The Flying Squirrel Collected in Garfield County, Utah

A flying squirrel, *Glaucomys sabrinus lucifugus* Hall, was collected on November 22, 1939, ten miles southwest of Bryce Canyon National Park, Garfield County, Utah, by Mr. Lowell Hansen, who turned the specimen over to the writer. It was submitted to Dr. E. Raymond Hall, acting director of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, who kindly compared it with the type specimen. Dr. Hall reports as follows concerning his comparison:

"The specimen agrees with *Glaucomys sabrinus lucifugus* in that (1) the breadth of the rostrum (measured at the anterior margins of the anterior palatine foramina) amounts to less than 53 per cent of the length of the nasals, (2) the face is light colored, and (3) the underparts, including the underside of the tail, are light colored. The upper parts, including the upper side of the tail, are darker than in the type specimen but lack the red of *bangsi*. The upper parts match those of a specimen at hand from Camp Tendoy, near Pocatello, Idaho, labeled *bangsi* but which general comparisons indicate is tending toward *lucifugus*. Except in this one feature, darker color of upper parts, the specimen agrees with *G. s. lucifugus*, and this darker color of the upper parts is of slight amount; it may be only individual variation."

According to Dr. Hall's records, this is the farthest south in the western states this species has been taken, outside of California. This species was first definitely reported as occurring in Utah by the writer in 1927 in the Journal of Mammalogy, Vol. 8, p. 251, as *Glaucomys sabrinus bangsi*. In 1934, in the Occasional Paper, No. 296 of the Museum of Zoology, of the University of Michigan, Dr. E. R. Hall gave the Utah specimens the subspecific name of *lucifugus*. All the specimens collected in Utah previous to this one have been taken in the Uintah and Wasatch Mountains. This new record is 200 miles south in the high Plateaus of Utah. The skin and skull upon which this record is based are now in the mammal collection of the Brigham Young University.—V. M. T.